

# Athena Post.

Athena, Friday, Feb. 6, 1890.

## Grant's Cabinet.

Our Washington dates continue to be filled with speculations about Grant's Cabinet, though nobody seems to know who is to get into it any more than any body else. The President elect is as reticent as ever on the subject, and some of his more intimate friends pretend to believe that he has hardly commenced thinking about it, which may be true, as it is three weeks till inauguration day, and a great many interesting developments may be made even in that short time. One point, however, is settled—that Stanton will not be taken into Grant's Cabinet under any circumstances, and that Tennessee will not be called upon to furnish the Post-Master General. Assured of so much through an unfailing source, we await further advice with becoming patience and resignation.

## School Fund Investigation.

The paragraph following in regard to the School Fund Investigation which has been on hand at Nashville for several days, appears in the *Banner* of Tuesday:

We have received an intimation from a responsible source that the committee, appointed to investigate the disposition made of the missing school fund, make their report to the House at half-past ten o'clock this morning. That there will be a terrible "rattling among the dry bones," there can be no doubt whatever. It is understood that to avoid a criminal prosecution Butler made a clean breast of the affair and that the facts thus developed are backed up by statements remorselessly drawn from other witnesses by the counsel who assisted the committee. We are sanguine enough to believe that the truth about the school fund is at last come out—that the committee will spare none of the guilty parties by reason of political sympathy. This is what the swindled tax payers want—the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Perhaps no revelations of such a nature were ever made which were calculated to excite more public interest.

LATER.—The Nashville papers of the 3d are largely occupied with the Report of the Investigating Committee, which was read in the House on the 2d. It is an ugly document, searching and ample in its examinations and full of astounding developments in regard to the "missing school fund." Many parties are implicated, several of whom we did not expect to have been found in such business. But we have no time nor space for extracts or comment this week. The House ordered the printing of five thousand copies of the Report, with instructions that the Committee continue the investigation.

## Cost of the Militia.

Our friend of the *McMinnville News* has been figuring at the cost of the militia as provided for under the recent act of the Legislature and the proclamation of Governor Brownlow. His estimates may not be entirely correct—rather under than over the mark. They are for two regiments only of one thousand men each. The editor says:

Our calculation is made simply for preparing them for the service they are called to perform, and for only one day of such service, and is in this wise, and very moderate:

2000 men and horses at \$1 per day for food and forage	\$ 2,000
Equipments for same, say \$50 each	100,000
\$3 per day for each man and horse	6,000

Total cost of organizing and one day's service..... \$108,000

The actual cost for each additional day's service will be, for food, forage, and militia, say \$3,000; and should it continue for only one month—but we expect it to continue until after the August election—the cost for thirty days will reach the round sum of \$240,000; which added to the cost of equipping gives us for thirty day's services \$340,000 of the people's money gone glimmering. It is certainly a very uninviting array of figures to present to a people already heavily tax-ridden, but the amount is to be wrung from them.

As it is now generally admitted that the whole action was hasty and inconsiderate—really unnecessary and uncalled for—the extravagance and wrongfulness of the thing don't end with the mere pecuniary view of the subject. It has other contingencies and consequences still more to be deprecated, the mention of which we omit at present, hoping that they may be avoided.

## Confiscated Property.

The *Washington Chronicle*—Forney's paper—of the 2d instant, contains a powerful editorial urging Congress to restore Col. Blanton Duncan's property. A bill for that purpose was tabled in the House under a misapprehension of facts. Upon a call of yeas and nays there was a tie, but three members changed front and defeated the bill. It is now revised in the Senate and will probably pass both Houses without difficulty. The importance attached to this case is indicative of the temper of Congress in matters of restoring confiscated property.

## Female Sufferings.

Among our latest items from Washington is, that the Judiciary Committee is discharged from the further consideration of petitions in regard to female suffrage.

## The Whisky Tax.

Schenck, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has given notice that there will be no change in the whisky tax.

## UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

### Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

A Washington date of the 30th ult. says:

The Congressional event of the day, and it might be said of the session, is the passage by the House of Bontwell's suffrage amendment to the Constitution by a two-third vote. The vote stood, yeas 150, nays 42. Bingham, of Ohio, Baker, of Illinois, and Hawkins, of Tennessee, are the only Republicans voting against it. Its passage is the cause of general rejoicing among the Republicans, a majority of whom have no doubt of its passage by the Senate.

The following is the text of the joint resolution as reported by Mr. Boutwell from the Judiciary Committee of the House on the 11th of January:

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of said Constitution:

### ARTICLE.—

Section 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of the race, color or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Commenting upon the passage of this measure, the *Nashville Union and American* says:

The Radical members of the Tennessee Legislature may begin to prepare for the work that will be demanded of them. It will be a most distasteful pill to them, since it will enfranchise every white man in the State; but that they cannot dare resist the demands of the Radical Congress.

We hope our Nashville cotemporary is right, but are apprehensive that Boutwell's amendment is intended to force negro suffrage upon reluctant States, and that only; and that it does not mean to cover the case of disfranchised parties. Later advices from Washington say that it will meet with serious opposition in the Senate.

### Knoxville Daily Whig.

We have received the first number of the *Knoxville Daily Whig*—T. H. Pearne, Editor; Wm. Rule, Local Editor. There is a decided improvement in the mechanical appearance and general make-up of the paper, as compared with the old *Whig*. The Editor promises a marked improvement in some other respects, as may be seen by the following quotation from his Salutory:

To our editorial brethren of whatever name or party we extend greetings. We may not always see alike on questions requiring discussion. We shall probably often be compelled to differ. But we propose to treat all with fairness and due courtesy. We intend to avoid mere partisanship and personalities. The higher ends of truth and justice should be controlling. Personalities are not arguments. Sometimes they are difficult to be avoided. Seldom are they serviceable. Scarcely ever are they pleasant. In the effort to keep the *Whig* out of the atmosphere of personal wrangles we shall hope to have the cooperation of our brethren of the quill.

If brother Pearne (we use the fraternal term in a purely religious sense,) will adhere closely to that card, we venture that he will find his editorial labors in this rough-and-tumble part of the vineyard much more agreeable than he could possibly hope for by pursuing the journalistic policy of his illustrious predecessor.

The subscription price of the *Daily Whig* is, \$10 per annum; or, \$1 a month. Address T. Haws & Co., Knoxville, Tennessee.

### The President's Proclamation Sustained.

We learn through the *Knoxville Press and Herald* of Tuesday that His Honor, Judge Trigg, delivered an oral opinion on Monday in the Federal Court upon the motion to dismiss the prosecution in the case of the United States versus John H. Crozier, for Treason. That paper says His Honor held:

1st. That the President has the right to grant pardons either to individual offenders, (except in cases of impeachment) by special exercise of the power, or to classes of offenders by a general exercise of it, and this right is derived from, or conferred by, the Constitution. 2d. That he has the right, likewise, to make such pardon or general amnesty known by solemn proclamation. 3d. That the Courts of the United States should take judicial cognizance of such proclamations for the pardon of a specified offense and stay proceedings for the punishment of such offense, whether such proclamation be specially pleaded in bar of the prosecution or not, and, therefore,

4th. That the President had the Constitutional right to issue his Proclamation of the 25th of December last, and that the defendant cannot be held further to answer an indictment for an offense for which the Court must know, from the indictment itself, he has been fully pardoned.

The motion was sustained, the indictment dismissed, and the defendant discharged.

Judge Newt. Patterson has quit being a candidate for Governor, and when last heard from was engaged in writing a series of powerful articles on the all-absorbing subject of Immigration.

New Jersey is ambitious of having a Jerseyman in Gen. Grant's Cabinet.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

### Passage of the Negro Poll Tax.

The Legislature continues to drag its lazy length along, and is not likely to adjourn before corn-planting time. In the Senate on the 28th, the Rev. W. H. Pearne—said to be a brother of Bishop Pearne, of Knoxville—was confirmed as Chief of the Memphis Police. Mr. Wisener introduced the following:

A bill authorizing the Attorney-General to file a bill against all railroad companies that have failed to pay their interest on the State bonds loaned them, the suit to be conducted as other suits in a Court of Chancery.

In the House, the Revenue bill passed a third reading and goes to the Senate, where it will probably pass with some immaterial amendments. We omit its publication until such time as it may become a law.

The bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution that "all colored men shall be subject to military duty and to pay the same taxes as are now required of white men," came up in the House, as the special order, on the 30th. Mr. Puckett offered an amendment modifying the franchise restrictions, which elicited a wild, stormy and protracted debate, during which East Tennessee loyalty, true to its nature and instincts, exhibited itself but end foremost, as is usual with it on all such occasions.

Among the most prominent of these mad zealots who have not the sense to see to what their unwise and shortsighted policy must ultimately lead, was White, of Greene, who declared "the loyal people of East Tennessee would prefer to have the disfranchisement of rebels perpetual than to change it now. They would rather disfranchise a few more rebels than now admit them to the ballot-box." A member named Meyers, and Hacker, took the same view, while Messrs. Wines, Agee, Cason and Roach made able and earnest appeals in favor of modification. The amendment was finally laid on the table by a vote of 41 to 15. It being discovered that there was no quorum present, the House adjourned without a vote on the original proposition—to tax the negroes.

On the following day, after further debate and another attempt to amend, the bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate. This negro-tax proposition is a clever dodge to defer any efficient action for several years in regard to disfranchisement. We think, however, it will fail. The principle of taxation without representation cannot endure very long even in Tennessee. The subject will enter largely into the canvass next summer, and the ensuing Legislature will find it necessary to take steps for a State Convention to settle the business in accordance with the principles of right, justice, common sense and good government.

The following is the final vote on the negro tax proposition:

Ayes—Agee, Allen, Anderson, Bowles, Bosson, Cary, Cagle, Cordell, Dame, Dougherty, Dowdy, Dyer, Faulkner, Gilmer, Grayson, Hale, Hodges, Hammer, Inman of Cooke, Inman of Knox and Sevier, Jordan, Kercheval, Lillard, Madlin, Meyers, McKelvey, Morris, Murray, McNair, Myatt, Mason, Poston, Puckett, Porter, Prosswood, Prestwood, Pitts, Reed, Ryder, Roddy, Singletary, Shepherd, Smith, Taylor of Carter and Johnson, Taylor of Perry and Decatur, Thornburg of Grainger, White of Greene, Woodcock, Woodard, Welsh, Walker, Wines—54.

Noes—Cason, Johnson, Reeves, Roach, Waters—5.

It will be seen that the names of Representative Bloom and Joint Representative Griffith don't appear among the yeas and nays. Blackman, of Monroe, and Matthews, of Blount, also seem to have been absent.

The bill for the sale of delinquent railroads has passed a third reading in House; also, the bill cancelling the contract with Ward & Briggs, lessees of the Penitentiary.

In the Senate on the 2d, House bill to incorporate the Raleigh Springs Hotel Company, and an amendment to repeal the law establishing the Metropolitan Police in Chattanooga, was up on its third reading. Mr. Henderson offered an amendment incorporating the White Cliff Mineral Company. The amendment was adopted, and the bill then passed its third reading.

House bill imposing a poll tax on the colored population, passed its first reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

### General Grant on the Suffrage Amendment.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—In conversation with a prominent Senator this morning, General Grant said he hoped there would be no delay on the part of the Senate in passing the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, which was passed by the House Saturday last. He expressed fears that if the Senate made any modification whatever to the House amendment that the subject would be thrown over into the next Congress, and this he regarded as being almost fatal to the proposition. General Grant urged, therefore, that the amendment as passed by the House should be passed by the Senate as early a day as possible.

Our indefatigable friend, W. J. ABE, Decatur, Meigs county, sends us \$12.00 on account of new subscriptions. If the Post had one or two such friends in every county round, so far as we are concerned the Legislature might, very respectfully, go to thunder with its old pauper press law.

## AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

### Clayton—New View of the Situation.

Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 25, 1890. Since the first of the year two officials—one an aid of General Grant and the other an agent of the Government—have visited the capital of Arkansas. They were both guests of Governor Clayton. No one else was consulted, no one else was visited; and their "reports" were made up exclusively from the Radical side of the question of peace or war, law or order, which now distracts the State.

Before I write another line, let me say that my object is not partisan. I served with Governor Clayton during the war; I was born in Massachusetts; I was educated at Harvard; and I am now and have always been a Republican. I voted for Fremont in 1856, for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, and for Grant last November. My purpose is to give a fair notion of the condition of things in Arkansas. That condition is terrible. Nothing like it exists this side of the Great Islands. Common, everyday events remind one of the reign of Warren Hastings in India, or of Mustafa Asaph in Greece.

Ever since Aaron Burr failed, and Sam Houston succeeded in erecting a sort of one-horse empire on this side of the Mississippi river, the idea has predominated in the minds of the many enterprising and ambitious leaders who have, from time to time, held an ascendancy in Arkansas and Texan affairs. You will readily conceive how natural it is that such be the case when you consider the geographical situation of the country and the character of its inhabitants. A great expanse of land, almost a *terra incognita*, stretches out from the borders of a water-course that has the nature of an inland sea, and is as complete a barrier separating two adjacent countries as the British channel which separates the rival coasts of France and Britain. The population of the region farthest from the center of civilization and government is heterogeneous and scattered. The Indian, the pioneer or pioneer's descendant, the adventurer, the honest tiller of the soil, the wild hunter of the forest, the vagrant and have not always lived on the best of terms, perhaps could not. Hence the old combustible character of the times, which invited the daring and the ambition of partisans.

The Johnson family was for years an autocracy. Then the star of Tom Hindman rose to set forever in motion. The war increased the middle, and carpet-baggers and scalawags, negro-phobia and aboriginalism have perfected it under the guidance of the present dictator, Clayton. He has Hindman's courage and audacity and genius; is a man without feeling, but active and plausible; and he contemplates the erection of a trans-Mississippi empire in which he shall be, of course, the sovereign spirit. His ideas are simple and direct. He was a Kansas jayhawker; and he has faith in the John Brown principles of war and politics. During the rebellion he commanded a brigade of the best cavalry in the Union service, and commanded with vigor. After peace he tried conservatism; found it unsuited to his purpose; plunged into radicalism and now openly declares his intention to depopulate the State and to repopulate it with loyal negroes.

This is the foundation of his militia. This is the business as it is the basis of his administration; and he calculates with certainty that, so long as he is able to keep Arkansas in a disturbed condition, he is safe. Tranquillity would be fatal to his plan. The distance between him and Washington; the friendliness of the Government; the ease with which his acts may be concealed and the acts of the people misrepresented, make him bold and careless. He knows his help for Arkansas. Nothing this side of a disorganization and reorganization of society will suffice, and this can only be the work of years. The quiet people will move away. New comers will fight, finally, against peace, not for themselves, but for their children. Ultimately carpet-baggers will become respectable. Ultimately the negroes will go to the wall. But for the present the State is doomed; and Clayton is its executioner.

Old party differences have nothing to do with the matter. The term "rebel" is used only as a pretext. One of Governor Clayton's most-trusted agents is a rebel bushwhacker whom I captured and tried by drum-head court-martial in 1864. He escaped my halter to become the sorer prey of my superior officer, whose confidential friend he is now and has been for twelve months. The very meanest cut-throat in all the militia was a private in Terry's body-guard and afterward a scout for Wharton and Harrison. One of John Brown's cronies, who went from New Hampshire in 1856 with a Sharpe's rifle, served faithfully through the war as a Union soldier, and has since settled down with a wife on a farm, was recently murdered by a negro militia captain, who had been an ostler for Kirby Smith and who killed, as he says, "many and many a Yankee."

These are facts and I give them for what they are worth. I do not say the people are unoffending. They resist as desperate men only can resist. But if they did it not, it would be all the same. Clayton's policy is extermination. Nothing can divert him. He is not a milk-sop, but a man of genius; and the field is fruitful. All he has to do is to reap his harvest of blood, which is the cement of his power. I should also add that he is personally intimate with Gen. Grant and all of Gen. Grant's military family, particularly with Generals Badeau and Rawlins. Indeed I have heard (though of this I cannot be sure) that he is a kinsman of Mrs. Grant.

From these circumstances you can judge how much chance there is for peace in Arkansas. With this plain statement, let me sign myself, what I really am,

### A FAIR-MINDED CARPET-BAGGER.

Syracuse, New York, has a new scandal case. A traveling agent returned home sooner than expected, and arriving at night found a substitute in his place. He didn't have an attack of momentary insanity, but simply packed wife and lover out of the house.

## SENSIBLE TALK.

### Under the head of Ku Klux and Militia, the Columbia Herald of last week, indulges in the following sensible talk:

The different counties into which the late Governor proposed sending the militia (except Maury) have been sending delegates to Nashville, for the purpose of assuring the powers that be that the kind assistance of the militia is not needed. We are not advised as the positive good these delegations are accomplishing, but we think it quite likely that Gen. Cooper can be prevailed on to keep his militia at home, if convinced that they are not needed, but it is worse than foolish and useless to approach the Governor with any such petitions. The strongest evidence that we do not want the militia, is proof positive to Brownlow that we need them. We have been assured all the time of the fact that the Radicals only wanted to call the militia out for party effect, but unfortunately for them, to get up a seeming necessity for the militia, outrages had to be committed in the name of the Ku Klux. These outrages are now being proven on the real perpetrators, and the whole color of things is changed. Every outrage charged against the Ku Klux within the last few months, has turned out to have been committed by Radicals. The murderers of the negro Harlan are the intensest of Radicals. The reported outrage at Murfreesboro several weeks ago on the person of a horse thief, and which was so readily attributed to the Ku Klux, has turned out to have been done by the Radicals. He was not murdered, but was released from prison by his fellow thieves, and was recaptured the other day in Nashville. These and similar facts are slowly relieving the exuberant element of our community of the unjust odium that has too long been attached to them.

### The Banks-Grant Imbroglio.

The New York Herald has the following important communication, signed W. Nye:

CITY, Jan. 28, 1890.—Seeing the contradictory statements published in the papers regarding the fact or otherwise of an order having been issued from the War Department to Gen. Banks shortly before the fall of Vicksburg, directing him to relieve Gen. Grant, I beg to state the exact facts in the case, and thus settle this much controverted matter. While Gen. Grant was operating in front of Vicksburg I was employed as clerk in Secretary Stanton's office at the War Department in Washington. Secretary Stanton wrote two orders, directing me to make two copies of them, one for telegraphing and one for filing. The first of these orders was addressed to Gen. Banks, directing him to proceed at once to Vicksburg and relieve Gen. Grant. The second order was addressed to Gen. Grant, directing him to turn over his command to Gen. Banks, on the arrival of the latter, who had been ordered to relieve him.

I do not pretend to give the wording of these orders. I have given, however, their exact substance, and they should be on file now in the War Department, unless they have since been removed. I will state further that the copies of these orders to be transmitted by telegraph, I sent by a messenger to the War Department telegraph office, by order of Secretary Stanton. These copies should also be on file in the latter office.

### From Memphis.

The following comes from Memphis under date of the 1st instant:

The *Ledger* this afternoon says requisitions from Governor Clayton on Governor Brownlow, properly approved, for sixty young men of this city for the destruction of arms from the steamer, have been made.

The *Ledger* warns the Governors that an attempt to carry it out will result in bloodshed.

The *Appeal's* Dyersburg correspondence, says Friday night five notorious horse thieves, two named Evans, another named Moody, the other names not given, were taken from the jail there by citizens of the place, and shot to death. No attempt at disguise was made, and nearly all the citizens participated in it. MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—Wm. Noe, Second Steward of the steamer W. A. Coldwell, was shot through the head and instantly killed this morning by Arthur Cartwright, a porter on the same boat. The difficulty grew out of their mutual admiration for a chambermaid. Cartwright escaped into the city, and is not yet captured.

The train from Madison, Arkansas, brought in a large number of refugees from Crittenden county, fleeing from a party of negroes who represented themselves as militia. They hung a planter named Gibson. This morning they were committing every species of ruffianism.

### A Model Merchant.

Here is something for the eye of dealers who do business on the "credit system."

A merchant of unbounded credit in San Francisco recently applied to a Chinese merchant, through his agent, to purchase a cargo of rice on time. The agent duly set forth the opulence, standing, etc., of his principal, to which Chinaman replied: "Yes, him very good man. He trust-ee, him pay one half cash-ee, other half when me deliver rice-ee."

### No Admittance Except on Business.

Visitors to General Grant will hereafter only be admitted by card, or otherwise, from 10 to 12 o'clock each day. This rule is rendered necessary in order to afford time to transact business. This rule prohibits Senators and Representatives, as well as office-seekers.

### Bank Failure.

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, is a pretty bad one, with indications that its management was characterized by extreme looseness, if nothing worse. It is said that depositors will lose heavily, and that a considerable amount of Government funds are swallowed up in the smash, but is likely that it has some security that will protect it from entire loss.

The College Buildings at Adrian, Michigan, were destroyed by fire a few nights ago.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### More of the Fruits of Radicalism.

The New York Herald's special from Richmond, says:

A dispatch from Goldsboro, North Carolina, states that the greatest excitement prevails at Kinston, in consequence of the lynching of five prisoners there on Saturday night last. The names of the victims were Richard Nobles, white, and Robert Gaddy, John Miller, Rader N. Erving and David Smith, colored. A person near by the scene heard the discharging of the pistols as the prisoners were shot on the bridge, and the heavy splashes of the bodies as they were thrown into the river.

Kinston is in a state of siege by the negroes of the surrounding country, who threaten to liberate the remaining prisoners in jail and burn the town. The whites are all armed with such weapons as are at their command, and are guarding their homes. Pickets are stationed in the suburbs at night.

Another horrible outrage has occurred in Duplin county. A white man who fired upon a party of negroes attempting to violate the persons of some young ladies, was murdered in his house the following night, and his body cut in halves and hung in the room in which he slept. No arrests have been made in either of the cases.

Lawlessness and anarchy exist in this entire section of the country, to such an extent, as to justify the calling out and arming of the militia by the Governor. The civil authorities are powerless to suppress the fearful carnival of crime.

### Terrible Crime in Massachusetts.

A Boston dispatch says: Albert D. Pike was arrested in Pittsfield for adultery with his daughter-in-law, and an indictment for the murder of his wife was issued shortly after his conduct towards his daughter-in-law became known. It is said he told that he would or could marry her if the mother was out of the way. Mrs. Pike died Thursday in violent agony, declared by physicians to be the effect of asphyxiation. The deceased was about fifty years old; and the daughter twenty-six.

### Connecticut.

BETHEL, CONN., February 2.—Fifteen lives were lost in the flood to-day by drowning and the intense cold. Up to this hour, eleven bodies have been found, and four missing. Three men were standing on a bridge watching the water as it rushed down, but before they could reach the shore the bridge upon which they were standing was carried away and they were all drowned. A lady becoming terrified at the freshet was drowned by imprudently attempting to leave her house, which was surrounded with water and high cakes of ice.

### The Foreign Trade of New York.

The *Evening Express* of Monday says "the importations for the week are a trifle over five millions and a quarter—about one-half of which are dry goods. The value of tea entered was \$378,340; sugar, \$50,824; coffee, \$260,289; molasses, \$45,066."

### Didn't Protest.

Reports are current that Gen. Dix protested against the unusual honors with which Jeff. Davis was recently received at St. Cyr, while on a visit to the military schools there. It is officially denied by the French Government that the Minister of the United States has made any such protest.

### Fire in Bradley County.

The *Cleveland Banner* of Wednesday says:

The dwelling house, and its entire contents, belonging to Mr. Perry Howard, of the twelfth civil district of this county, was, on Monday last, consumed by fire.

### The Federal Judiciary.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate remodelling the Federal Judiciary. Its provisions are not published.

Judge Parker, of Winchester, Virginia, is reported to be looking for Senator Sumner. The latter, the other day, on the strength of a carpet-bagger's memorial, denounced the Judge as "most atrocious." It is said that the Senator will have a chance to justify or retract his charge against a very worthy gentleman, or to name a friend.

A Revenue agent in Cincinnati, visiting a suspected distillery, came upon a room marked "private" and securely locked. After some little delay he managed to effect an entrance, only to discover a young man on a bed in the worst state of small pox. The agent did not stop to confiscate anything.

A New York paper says of Boutwell's bill referred to elsewhere: It interferes with States and State legislation, with law and precedent, with all that is sacred in the past and generous in the present—and just for these reasons the bill is likely to pass the Senate, as it has already passed the House.

It is stated that the militia now being gathered together under Governor Brownlow's proclamation, will be encamped near Nashville, and not sent to any county unless more definite and determined cause therefor shall exist.

The Rev. H. Bokum, the zealous Commissioner of Immigration, has our thanks for a pamphlet copy of his First Annual Report to the Legislature.

There are ten millions more or less, of women in the United States, and about five hundred of them want to vote. A true woman—one fit, in every respect to be a wife or a mother—would as soon touch a tarantula as a ballot.

Gerald Eaton, who murdered Timothy Heenan, a brother of John C. Heenan, the puglist, in Philadelphia, last summer, is to be hanged on the 25th of February.

Jamaica is gaining since the abolition of negro suffrage. This year's sugar crop is the heaviest known, and coffee shows an increase of 60 per cent.

The steamer Mary Byrd struck a rock near Moon Island, Tennessee River, last week, and sunk. Cargo saved.